

The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE DELIVERANCE.
An Original Tale—continued.

VI.
Left to the mercy of winds and waves,
The rolling tempest that round him raves,
Leaves him and haws in angry breath,
The liquid shaws of death,
A gloomy bark sinks down the wave,
Seeking the ocean's darkest cave,
The raging tempest may never come,
Nor ever know a sunless home,
Where beneath the mountain's form,
The tempest's shelter'd from the storm,
Whence the tempest to the bellow's top,
There the clouds cover her course to stop,
There the lightning blazes—blazing fast,
Fires cut through the mast,
Glancing of the water sleep,
Clouds and stars the spray among,
And the rolling billows seem blazing bright,
With flames to light the howe of night,
And mountain of foam in angry war,
And madly driving the clouds afar,
And shaking in air the quivering barge,
The thunder's echo the deafening charge.

VII.
The storm hath ceased and spent its force,
The night is hush'd but the waters roar,
The clouds and foam along, at last
Leave their late contending wrath,
There have ceased the deafening war,
Silently slumber in scenes of star,
Clouds have gone, and the lightning's ray,
The winds in silence have died away,
The tempest, tired Nature's balm,
The sleep beneath the moon beam calm.

VIII.
Where is the bark with its lonely freight,
Whose only burden a stormy fate,
With its bark beneath the surge,
With its soul howl for a funeral dirge;
The bark suffer hear no more,
Whose judge—nor the tempest's roar;
With view'd a storm with a soul resign'd,
With its thoughts and hopes to Heaven consign'd;
The billow have roll'd, but he tear'd them not,
Bark and timber were all forgot;
He call'd on his God when danger was near,
And the God of the friendless bark deigned to hear,
For the tempest and through the gale,
Bark left with the silken sail.

HAMLET.

LINES
FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Oh happiness! our being's end and aim."

That man in every stage of existence is addicted to pleasure, is an axiom never successfully controverted. The votaries of fashion and dissipation and the philosophic sage, pursue it with equal avidity, and as the author of the universe has endowed him with faculties extremely susceptible of pleasurable sensations, it is the privilege of every one to seek such amusements only as are adapted to his own disposition, and to avoid every thing that has a tendency to produce pain. The pleasures of sense are transitory and evanescent in their nature, and have a direct tendency to debase the heart—they confine our hopes and desires to the narrow circle of temporary enjoyments, and render torpid the most exalted and pleasing excitements of the soul.

AMETHYST.
FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
There is in life an hour of pleasure,
When the soul is wrapt in bliss,
We grasp on the borrow'd treasure,
With joy the heavenly measure,
—THE BLUSHING BRIDAL KISS.

There is in life an hour divine,
(But ah, compare that hour to this!)
When on my soul bright hope did shine,
And held the leaden reins of time,
—THE VIRTUE'S BRIDAL KISS.

AZAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
To—

And hast thou fled—forever fled,
Without one word or kind adieu?
Fondly I thought again to tread,
The bow'ly maze with joy and you.
Why hast thou thus my love repaid,
Why left me thus to mourn and sigh?
Tell me—is there aught I've said;
Or done, that caus'd thee thus to cruelly?

Well didst thou know my all was thine,
Twas sure thy victim was thy own;
Deserted, friendless, I repine—
I sigh in vain, and weep and moan.
Hast thou not one spark of honour left,
Did truth within thy bosom glow—
Or in thy heart did rarely flow—
Companions quick would harrow up

My soul, and infinite despair
Of misery, or thy wrongs repair.
Yes, mark me well—the time will come,
To day appear, when all thy deeds
To see well known, shall strike thee home,
Till ev'ry vein within thee bleeds.

They, and not till then, will thou know,
The torture that my breast endures;
Despair shall quick o'ercloud thy brou,
While ev'ry step thy fate secures.

MATILDA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS.

The passions and principles of the human mind are infinitely various; yet they may all be comprehended within two general divisions—Affection and Knowledge. These principles, however, though created by the human mind, are not created in it; nor are they indeed created, at any time, by any creature, and co-existent with the human mind, are not created for the purpose of receiving the uncreate principles of affection and knowledge; these faculties are created by the human mind, and the former as a receptacle of affection: the latter as a receptacle of knowledge or wisdom. Now these two facul-

ties may be united, or they may be separated from each other; as for example—We may act from blind affection only, and know at the same time that the act is wrong;—this is an act of the will, separate from the understanding: again, we may know what is correct, and for various reasons act accordingly, while our affection may stand in violent opposition: here again the two principles are at variance.—But we are happy to know, that these principles may be so closely united by Religion, as to form but one impulse to action. When this is the case, we are always successful, in our pursuit after Truth. The Will animates the Understanding while seeking Wisdom, and the Understanding makes itself the medium through which the various knowledges it has access to are conveyed to the Will; a pleasing reciprocity takes place—the Will imparts life to the Understanding, and the Understanding gives Wisdom to the Will. This happy union, produces a good life, and man is brought into a state of heavenly order, replete with sacred peace, and divine consolation.

God is the Author of every good and perfect gift—the Source of all life, light and happiness. From Him, Divine Love, and Divine Wisdom, continually proceed, and in proportion as they are received into the Will and Understanding, man is Regenerated;—this reception can, however, only take place with those who hunger and thirst after Righteousness—who “put away the evil of their doings,” and thus open the door of their Understanding, for the admission of the Lord their Saviour, into their hearts.

In reviewing these observations, we shall be led to consider how admirably man is calculated to become an image, and likeness of his Creator; for in the Deity, there is a Divine Trinity, of proceeding Principles, and in man a Trinity of receptive Faculties; the former are termed, Love, Wisdom, and Operation, or, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the latter are denominated, Will, Understanding, and Action, which when vivified and enlightened by the Lord, produce Charity, Faith, and Good Works.

May we therefore diligently search the Sacred Scriptures, and endeavour rationally to know the “Truth, as it is in Jesus;” may we shun all evils, whether of thought, word, or deed; and above all, may we acknowledge and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, as “the Only Wise God our Saviour;” for “He has all Power in Heaven and in Earth;” and “in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.”

AMETHYST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

I am a constant reader of your entertaining paper, and rarely fail of receiving much gratification from its weekly perusal. I have been particularly pleased of late with the original letters of your correspondent “Edward,” in whose animated and easy style, I trace the manner of an accomplished epistolary writer. I cannot forbear congratulating your readers on this accession to their Saturday Evening entertainment, and hope that Edward will not soon cease his acceptable communications. His letter contained in your last number, was enriched with some anecdotes of a local nature, belonging to the history of our city, which I confess are new to me, although an old resident. Your correspondent adopts the rule laid down by Cowper, and which ought to be observed by all those who would acquire an easy style, viz. “to write precisely in the same manner in which they converse.” This is an affected style, I believe to be peculiarly adapted to those simple tales which readily interest the best feelings of the heart. It is to be hoped that “Edward” will engage his foes in the composition of similar pieces to those which obtain for the English and Scotch journals the celebrity they enjoy, particularly in the manner of those beautiful off-springs of genius which have enriched the pages of Blackwood. Such sketches from nature can not fail of deeply engaging the attention, and of being read with avidity and delight.

Wishing you the increasing success which your exertions deservedly merit, I am yours,

long or short, provided it is kept free from extraneous matter. A man who has performed many singular acts, claims more than he that has done little out of the ordinary course of eating, drinking, sleeping and labour. But there is scarcely a man who never felt an inclination after distinction above his fellows. I knew a labourer who appeared to calculate with as much satisfaction upon the extension of his fame to future generations by carrying a heavy load upon his shoulder at the erection of a building, as a General might, when victorious in the field of battle: another man I knew, who, when about to erect a new barn, observed he wanted to do something to be talked about when he was gone. It is all well—the love of fame is the last infirmity of noble minds. But while the love of fame, and the means to procure it, are confined to works of utility like as in the above instances, we are not at liberty to throw any obstructions in its way. Let Washington and Franklin, and Rush and Rittenhouse, move in the high orders for which they were furnished with wisdom and understanding—all the bumbler grades may follow on, each occupying that station in which he is qualified to do well, down to the cheerful plough-boy who strikes his furrows the nearest way across the fields, and the waggoner with his team, well instructed and judiciously managed for the dispatch of business, without abuse or oppression upon the inferior orders of creation—and the sailor dexterous at halyards or helm, giving facility to trade and uniting the nations of the earth in harmonious intercourse. I would not praise the base and discordant; for the business of religion—of philanthropy—of patriotism—of philosophy—and of the sciences and arts—is to promote the welfare, the accommodation and happiness of the human family.

LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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I am a constant reader of your entertaining paper, and rarely fail of receiving much gratification from its weekly perusal. I have been particularly pleased of late with the original letters of your correspondent “Edward,” in whose animated and easy style, I trace the manner of an accomplished epistolary writer. I cannot forbear congratulating your readers on this accession to their Saturday Evening entertainment, and hope that Edward will not soon cease his acceptable communications. His letter contained in your last number, was enriched with some anecdotes of a local nature, belonging to the history of our city, which I confess are new to me, although an old resident. Your correspondent adopts the rule laid down by Cowper, and which ought to be observed by all those who would acquire an easy style, viz. “to write precisely in the same manner in which they converse.” This is an affected style, I believe to be peculiarly adapted to those simple tales which readily interest the best feelings of the heart. It is to be hoped that “Edward” will engage his foes in the composition of similar pieces to those which obtain for the English and Scotch journals the celebrity they enjoy, particularly in the manner of those beautiful off-springs of genius which have enriched the pages of Blackwood. Such sketches from nature can not fail of deeply engaging the attention, and of being read with avidity and delight.

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PHILADELPHUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

During a visit to France in the summer of 1819, I was in the frequent habit of avoiding the din and business of Paris, by a ride into the adjacent country; and being the solitary occupant of a fashionable and yet comfortable *tougue*, (a vehicle resembling our gig,) used to indulge myself in the exercise of the facilities in literary pursuits is grateful and enabling to the mind, is a rational entertainment and a powerful preventative from vice, as it strengthens and invigorates the mental powers, and whatever tends to increase the predominance of reason over sensual pleasures, is favourable to the cause of virtue and religion. For amid all the varieties of even innocent amusements and pleasures surrounded by all that can satisfy and enlighten the understanding, it must be confessed that religion alone diffuses over the mind that calmness and serenity which proceeds from a knowledge of the benevolence and mercy of the Deity and a perfect dependence on him.

It was on one of these excursions, as I was returning to the city on the most delightful day I had experienced any where on the continent, that whilst I was admiring the beautiful grounds of the Chateau de Bretagne, I perceived a young and elegant female running towards me with great trepidation and alarm. I leaped out of my gig, and as soon as I had touched the ground she threw herself, or rather fell into my arms with the exclamation in French “O save me, save me!” and hung senseless in that situation. No danger being apparent, I willingly turned my attention to the lovely girl, whom I was embracing—for that was really our attitude. She appeared to be about the age of seventeen; terror had chased the roses from her cheeks, but her countenance was the sweetest and most perfectly beautiful I had ever seen. A few flowers were carefully placed in her hair, her dress was of the most engaging kind, and it seemed as if she had strolled from the house and ornamented her old clothes with the flowers plucked as she passed along. In short the combination of the romantic adventure, the beauty and delicate situation of the swooning girl and the whole scene raised me to a pitch of sensation I never had felt. I sat on the bank with her on my lap; she revived before I had time to use any method of restoring her, and indeed, I am ashamed to say, solicitous as I was for her safety I wished that I could always have so sat. But how else could a young man of twenty-one feel? clasping to his breast a beautiful fair one in distress, gazing without an obstacle on her charms, and these feelings elevated by the evident rank and worth of her whom he supported. Discovering the situation in which she had unconsciously thrown herself in her alarm, she sprang from me, averting her face to hide the modest blushes that suffused it. She attempted to explain—to thank me, but she was not sufficiently recovered from her fright, to convey her sentiments as she wished. Her weakness and her fear obliged her to accept my offer of conveying her home in my *tougue*. She directed me to turn at the park gate of the Chateau “la maison,” which I discovered to be a splendid residence.

Monsieur L——, seeing his daughter pale and fearful, accompanied by a foreigner, left the portico where he had been sitting and came to meet us. He appeared to be a man of about sixty, of sickly countenance, but his mien and gait showed that in spite of premature infirmity, he retained something, if not of the vigor, yet beauty of middle age. To the first question concerning what had happened, her only reply was “Le R—— again!” Hearing this the father's countenance was indicative of alarm which was soon succeeded by indignation. He however composed himself sufficiently to thank me cordially for the service I had done him, in rescuing his Marie; and the lovely maid herself, with the loveliest smile and brightened, keen darting eyes, expressed her gratitude to my timely rescue. Though I was kept in the dark concerning the cause of her alarm, I did not feel the curiosity, the same recurrence under other circumstances would have excited. I therefore waived all inquiry and gladly accepted the old gentleman's invitation to survey his grounds, and above all, pleading his own inability, requested Marie to act as Cicero to her “deliverer,” as he called me, although I was not conscious of having done any thing to deserve even his thanks. Perhaps I flattered myself too much, but I thought she accepted the commission with very great pleasure, and took great pains to perform her part well. The little walk we enjoyed proved that Marie possessed the vivacity common to her nation, but I thought her conversation, though little more than chat, was more interesting both as to matter and expression than I had ever found before in any female. But to particularize further on this promenade and introductory visit, would not be so agreeable to the reader as they are to the writer, let it therefore be sufficient to say, that after a most delightful visit I quitted my grateful friends, with reiterated promises that I would frequently repeat my calls. The adventure was of itself, sufficient, simply considered, to fill up all my musings, but the beauty and accomplishments of Marie, the grace of her form, her attitude when she fainted in my arms, the lovely smile, and blush—oh! my thoughts ran wild, but under her mild discipline they soon沉入 (subsided) into that placid but no less real enjoyment which is the result of earnest affection—sincere love.

The Chateau now became my daily resort. I

found the sweet Marie every time sweeter and

more attentive; her eyes sparkled as she smiled

when she saw me enter the avenue, or struck

with a stronger hand the strings of her guitar, at

the well known sound of my cabriolet.

THE FRIGHT.

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resembling our gig,) used to indulge myself in

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more liberal. "It is always pleasing to me to see a lady express her gratitude for the favours, and a reciprocity of the feelings of her lover in any way that does not exceed the bounds of modesty."

"Finburn, I have long since discovered," said Egbert, "that it is impossible for us to agree when we converse about the ladies; but I advise you as a friend to beware of placing too implicit confidence in them. Their minds are like the changing vane, and their words are like mechanical as the notes of the clarion."

"Would you persuade me," said Henry, "that Helen Montville does, or ever will prefer another person to me, or that she is not attached to me by more lasting and endearing ties than the transient bonds of esteem? I rejoice that we disagree."

"We are certain of nothing," replied Egbert, "till we know it by experience. That we may be convinced by facts, I will stake a bottle of Madeira, that at the next evening meeting when you and she attend, I will gallant her home."

"Give me your hand, I will double the bet against you. There will be a lecture to-morrow evening, and she will attend."

They separated with mutual good wishes, and retired to rest.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A contrast between a Country and a City Life.

When I lived in the country, I was very happy in my family and neighbourhood; I endeavoured to be kind and obliging to my neighbours, and they in return, shewed the same kindness to me and my family.

When my work was done, in the evening my family and sometimes the neighbours would sit at my door, or on the green before the door, conversing familiarly together till bed-time, when we parted in friendship and retired to rest, having been happy in each other's company; and thus I passed a few years of my life in the country. But

not being altogether content with my happy life, I did as many other country people did before me—removed with my family to the metropolis—here, I thought we all could live with less fatigue of bodily labour, and keep a store, or follow some other laudable occupation. I had not lived long in my neighbourhood, before I discovered that I had not made a change for the better, for the comfort of my family; for in the evening when I came home, and would have wished to amuse myself and children by sitting at the door, seeing people pass, and repass, and the more wealthy citizens returning home in their fine carriages and gigs, with elegant horses to them, I and my children were frequently insulted by some of the polished youth (as they call themselves) parading up and down the foot path, casting reflections on my children in particular, by saying, "they had better be in the country, hauling out manure, milking cows, assisting in feeding swine, or boiling soap," and the like. To tell the truth, I was constrained at last, to keep within doors of an evening—I actually thought it very strange conduct from polished young citizens, who, I supposed are called well-bred at home, and had the advantage of a liberal education—I took the freedom to inform one of my neighbours of the proceedings, but no notice was taken of it. In my reflecting moments, I thought of the words of Solomon—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." This is a strange way to me, to train up children, for we may be assured, if they be encouraged in this way, there is no likelihood of their departing from it in old age—There is a probability, that "as the old cock crows the young one learns"—it is a growing evil, and the sooner a stop could be put to such proceedings the greater would be the comfort of a city life.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES

On the death of Henry, son of Samuel Pryor, aged 18 months and 23 days.

That tender rose, that beauteous flower,
Permit just on earth to bloom,
Was snatched away in one short hour,
But to survive beyond the tomb.

O who could see that lovely face,
And not the teat of pity shed,
That one so young, so lovd', so fair,
Should slumber with the silent dead.

Too pure to dwell below the skies,
(For angels ne'er on earth can roam,)
His Saviour closed his little eyes,
And sweetly bore his spirit home.

Now from the seat of heavenly love,
He calmly smiles on all below,
Tasting of purer bliss above,
Than all this world could e'er bestow.

O then, dear parents, do not mourn,
But humbly kiss the chastening rod,
That darling boy that's from you gone,
Rests in the bosom of his God.

LAURA.

The Editor of the Connecticut Mirror, who seizes on almost all the passing occurrences of the times to indulge his fine vein of poetic humor has addressed the following

SONNET TO THE SEA SERPENT.

"Hugue that swims the ocean stream."

Welter upon the waters mighty one,
And stretch them in the ocean's trough of brine:

Turbo wet scales up to the wind and sun,
And toss the bilow from thy flashing fin,

Leave thy deep breathings to the ocean's din
And bound upon its ridges in thy pride,

Or dive down to its lowest depths, and in

The caverns where the unknown monsters hide,

Measure thy length beneath the golf stream's tide,

Or rest thee on that nail of the sea;

Where, floating on the Mates from, abide

The kraken, sheltering under Norway's lee;

But go not to Nahant, lest men should swear,

You are a great deal bigger 'han you are.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Carriage Dress.—High dress, of pale blue silk, fastened in front, and ornamented with a trimming of the same material and edged with satin of the same colour; the trimming is flat united and broad in the centre, but separates, and gradually diminishes,—each division seems to be fastened by a silk button and terminates in three points,—the trimming is very broad at the bottom of the skirt, but lessens as it approaches the waist; it continues to the throat, and nearly covers the front of the corsage. The collar square, and falls over, admitting a lace trim within; and the cape is rounded off to display the front. The long sleeve, is nearly tight, and has a very free half sleeve set in a band rather narrower than that of the waist, and is ornamented to correspond with the bottom of the skirt, where rays, emanating from a point, form a semicircle trimming, which appears to rise from the said rouleau that edges the dress.

Ball Dress.—Dress of white crepe lace over a white satin slip; the corsage is without fullness, and shaped *a la tunique*, narrow at the shoulder, front approaches so as to form a stomacher in front, which is simply ornamented with three bands, each consisting of two satin rows of satin piping, uniting with those that descend from the waist, to slope from the front, and are rounded off just below the *bandoline*, that decorates the bottom of the skirt; on each band is placed a cluster of roses, the diagonals being in the centre; the waist has a broad satin band fastened behind with a gold buckle.—Short full sleeve tastefully confined by bands of double piping set in a broad band of satin and gold, and finished by a deep vandyke of blonde lace;—bands of double piping, head and finish the *bandoline*, which is very full and broad, and divided transversely by satin bands.

Evening Dress.—Dress of pink crepe lace over a white satin slip, the body richly trimmed with figured *rouleau*; at the hem is a twist *rouleau* of white and pink satin, and on the other side of the tulle a puffing of white crepe; full blown Provence roses are placed at equal distances from each other, and are scattered over the border; a rich broad ornament corresponding with this bust, falls over the border and round the shoulder, &c. It answers exactly to the figured *rouleau* on the skirt, only that is without the roses, and is fastened in front with a brooch, consisting of a fine sapphire set round with pearls.

Morning Exhibition Dress.—A *pelisse de gris de Nîmes*, of a mimionet leaf green, trimmed from the commencement of the bust to the termination of the skirt, down the front, with a kind of open Brandenburg ornament, formed a narrow *rouleau* and finished at the outward points by trefoil.—Down the centre of this novel and beautiful trimming are embossed buttons; at the hem are two wadded *rouleau*, above which are embossed wavy lines spread open, in the division of which is a button; these lines are laid on separate on the border; the mancherons are simply pucker, and have one small water lily as an ornament in front of the shoulder, and the wrists are finished by a *langette* cuff with a similar ornament above.

European Intelligence.

The fast sailing ship Mentor, captain Brown, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 15th ult. The intelligence received by this vessel is contained in the articles below:

The King of England had so far recovered as to depart for Windsor. He had announced his intention of taking an aquatic excursion on the 24th, for which purpose the Royal Yacht was in a state of preparation.

It was intimated that Parliament would be prorogued on the 10th of July, as nothing was anticipated which would prolong its session beyond that period.

A Spaniard named Mora, residing in London, has addressed an appeal to the people of Great Britain, in behalf of his fellow countrymen, the Constitutional Spaniards.

In the Court of King's Bench, June 9, in the libel cause of Sir Hudson Lowe against O'Meara, for certain statements in his "Voice from St. Helena," the court stated that it had no authority to fix any given day for the trial.

A reinforcement of 12000 men were on the march from France to the Duke of Angouleme, and 8000 to Marshal Moncey.

Proposals for a new French loan of 23,114,516 francs are published in the Moniteur.

The common council of London have voted £1000 from the city funds, for the aid of the sufferers in Spain. A public meeting of distinguished citizens in London was to be held on the 13th for the same object.

A minister from the emperor of Russia has passed through Frankfort, on his way to the Regency at Madrid.

The King of France has issued an ordinance appointing the Marquis Law de Lauriston commander-in-chief of the second corps of reserve of the French army in Spain, and has raised him to the dignity of Marshal of France, in the room of the Prince of Eckmühl, deceased.

There is said to be but a single Spanish vessel at Leghorn; the Duke of Tuscany has forbidden the entrance of ships under their flag.

The Duke of Angouleme is expected to be nominated Regent of Spain, by the Grandees and ancient Cortes, during the king's captivity.

The London Courier of the 9th, says "We learn from good authority that Amarante, is making great progress in the north of Portugal, throughout the province of Tras-oz-Montes, where he had been joined by all the militia."

Letters from Seiles of the 3d of May, announce a victory gained by the Greeks, having attacked a column of Turkish troops that were marching to Salonicca. It is also reported that the Castle of Larrissa has surrendered to the Greeks.

The Journal des Débats, of June 10, contains an order of the day, from General Moncey, dated from his head-quarters, at Casdezas, May 29, in which he praises the "vigorous and brilliant defence of Vich." He states that Mina advanced with 3000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, and was repulsed by a garrison of only 700 men, and was obliged to abandon all his positions.—The action lasted 7 hours. The Constitutional General Zouaque, was killed in the action.

RAPID COMMUNICATION.—It is the practice of the Admiralty to hold certain communications with the outports daily, at 10 o'clock, by telegraphic despatch. The following is an instance of the wonderful celerity with which these communications are made.—Certain instructions relative to the regulation of the time-keeper, were on Tuesday evening, communicated from the Admiralty office, London, to the Telegraph, Portsmouth, and an answer received in one minute, the whole distance being 144 miles. It is impossible to imagine anything more perfect than this system of rapid communication must be.

A private letter from Paris, dated Tuesday night, the 20th of June, 10 o'clock, says—"I understand that Tortosa has capitulated—Galicia has sent in its submission to the Regency. The ambassador Talaro has set out for Madrid this morning. The others from all the powers will leave in the course of this week. The aid-de-camp of the emperor of Russia is going to join the army.

The immediate effect of Abisbal's defection, has hardly been perceptible upon the Constitutional troops, and has probably not a little disappointed the expectations of the friends of the French cause. It is said that his famous correspondence with Montijo was sent to the commandants of St. Sebastian and Pamplona, to excite them to revolt, but without effect, although Colonel O'Donnell, brother of Abisbal, is in command at the former place. Indeed the example seems to have been almost entirely without effect; and Abisbal has received the reward of a solitary and useless deserter—a measure of indifference not easily to be distinguished from contempt.

The Paris papers of the 7th assert, that there was an extremely stormy sitting in the Cortes at Seville on the 23d of May, in which a proposition for transferring the government and the king of the continent, was rejected by a majority of eight votes, and the departure for Cadiz decreed almost unanimously. The Courier confirms this statement, and triumphs over it as a fulfilment of one of its former predictions. There are four circumstances that look favourable to the cause of Spain: 1st. The peculiar and masterly generalship of Mina. 2d. The call of the French for reinforcements. 3d. The disappointment in respect to the defection of Abisbal. 4th. The resolution of the Cortes yet to hold out, and remove the king and government to Cadiz. A letter from Paris, of the 9th June, stated that reports without end were in circulation, and it was said the government had received despatches respecting the operations of the army of Catalonia, of a very different character to what was expected.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.—London, June 7.

Tipperary—which hitherto was tolerably free, is likely again to be disturbed. A cottage at New-Abbey was burnt to the ground last Sunday. A riot, of a serious nature, indeed—a sort of battle—took place at Newcastle, in this County, between the country people and a party of the police. It was occasioned by an attempt to distract the lands of Rothgally for an arrear of rent, when a rescue was effected of all the cattle, by a mob of from two to three hundred persons, armed with pitchforks, bludgeons and stones. Mr. Ryan had a party of the new police ready to proceed to the place, as he intended antecedent to the seizure, for the purpose of executing a Bench Warrant, and which accordingly they did execute, by apprehending three of the persons who stood charged with a previous rescue of the cattle, seized for the same rent. An attempt was also made to rescue these prisoners, but the police resolutely maintained their caption, though outrageously beaten, and we have reason to believe wounded several of the insurgents. The moment the attempt was made to rescue the prisoners, a large party of the mob actually seized Mr. W. Ryan as a hostage, and swore he should not be released until the prisoners were; but he was lucky enough to get off with one blow of a stone on the head. A despatch was sent off

to Cahier. A party of the Military and Police came forthwith to the spot, but the rescue had been completed.

On the night of Friday, the 16th inst. the dwelling house of James Ryan, Esq. of Newhall, in this county and barony of Sliabhardagh, was attacked by an armed party of russians, who kept up a continual firing of shots for upwards of ten minutes, by which they broke several windows and a door. The attack was evidently made with the intent of murdering his son, Thomas Ryan, Esq. who was grazed with a musket ball on the left side, and had his shirt set on fire by the shot; he, on the same instant, received a blow of the piece on the left eye, which knocked him down, when the ruffian who struck him expressed a malicious triumph at seeing him fall, saying, "take that in the Devil's name." Instantly on recovery, Mr. Ryan, assisted by his aged father, returned to brise a fire, that the villains were compelled to retire without effecting their purpose.

Cork.—In Cork the outrages continue unabated. On Sunday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of armed insurgents, attacked the house of Mr. Welstead of Oldtown. They first demanded money, which was refused, and then fired, which was promptly returned; and the russians, from the reception they had met, were obliged to retreat, shortening his visit, and leave the fond and unsuspecting objects of his villainous designs sooner, as he alighted, than he had anticipated. The first intelligence from him, after his pretended departure for New Orleans, was by letter, purporting to have been written immediately after his return, dated at Philadelphia, and stating his intention, after a short and necessary visit to his father, who was represented as a wealthy farmer, of Montgomery county, to return to the place where centered all his hopes and affections. A few days only elapsed before the fulfilment of his promise, and he soon again returned to poison the happiness, destroy the hopes, and wring with anguish the bosom of an affectionate family, of whose hospitalities he had been the unworthy recipient. Circumstances rendering an almost immediate return to his paternal home indispensably necessary, the marriage tiles were hastened, and arrangements soon after made for the departure of the bride and groom, accompanied at the request of the former, by a younger sister, for Pennsylvania, where a pleasant and permanent residence was said to be provided for their reception. The departure of the party, however, was a short time protracted by the Doctor's disappointment in expected remittances from Philadelphia, and after some days of patient and unavailing anxiety, he obtained, through the agency of his affectionate bride, a loan of money from her unsuspecting father, with an understanding that it should be remitted from Philadelphia. All things being now ready, the happy party, after an affectionate parting with the family, set out early last week and embarked at New York, in the steam boat line for Philadelphia. On their arrival at that place, they put up at a public house, to make the necessary arrangements for their projected journey into the interior. The ladies upon entering their lodgings, immediately retired to change their travelling dresses, and the Doctor stepped out, as he said, to a barber's shop to get shaved. His long and extraordinary stay, however, exciting some apprehensions and alarm, particular inquiries were made, and he was traced to the barber's shop, which, however, he had left an hour or two previous; and where, by the necromantic art and alchemical skill of the *Frisser*, he is in a moment his hair and whiskers were changed from brown to black; after which he disappeared, doubtless as secure in his new disguise as if Venus had enveloped him in a cloud of concealment, as in the olden time, or Minerva covered him with her aegis. The unfortunate and inconceivably distressing situation of the afflicted females we shall not attempt to portray—the feeling heart may have some conception of their anguish, but it is not in the power of our pen to describe it. Friendless, forsaken, and penniless—strangers in a strange place, without friends to comfort or console them, all their fond hopes, their delusive expectations vanished, and in a moment of expected bliss they were thus overwhelmed in sorrow and dismay.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we have been informed that this Dr. Hamilton is the same person who perpetrated a similar fraud upon a young lady in Vermont, about six months ago, which went the round of the papers, and must be within the recollection of every body. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, and is said to have graduated at William's College, (Mass.)

SHAMEFUL TURPITUDE.

From the Newark Eagle.

An unfeeling and notorious wretch, calling himself Dr. James Hamilton, (or Hambleton) introduced himself about a year ago, into a respectable family in this vicinity as a physician, from Montgomery county, (Pa.) on a tour of pleasure to Patterson.—During the course of this, his first visit, he ingratiated himself into favour with one of the young ladies belonging to the family, and upon parting, obtained the privilege of writing to her occasionally, which he did, from various places. In a few months he repeated his visit, and having a pleasing address, a liberal and classical education, and without an interesting and genteel person, he found but little difficulty in winding himself into her affections, and possessing himself of the confidence of her family and friends. Unexpectedly receiving information from New Orleans of the death of a brother, as he pretended, it became necessary for him to proceed with all possible speed to that place, for the purpose of taking charge of his brother's effects, and he was therefore obliged to shorten his visit, and leave the fond and unsuspecting objects of his villainous designs sooner, as he alighted, than he had anticipated. The first intelligence from him, after his pretended departure for New Orleans, was by letter, purporting to have been written immediately after his return, dated at Philadelphia, and stating his intention, after a short and necessary visit to his father, who was represented as a wealthy farmer, of Montgomery county, to return to the place where centered all his hopes and affections. A few days only elapsed before the fulfilment of his promise, and he soon again returned to poison the happiness, destroy the hopes, and wring with anguish the bosom of an affectionate family, of whose hospitalities he had been the unworthy recipient. Circumstances rendering an almost immediate return to his paternal home indispensably necessary, the marriage tiles were hastened, and arrangements soon after made for the departure of the bride and groom, accompanied at the request of the former, by a younger sister, for Pennsylvania, where a pleasant and permanent residence was said to be provided for their reception. The departure of the party, however, was a short time protracted by the Doctor's disappointment in expected remittances from Philadelphia, and after some days of patient and unavailing anxiety, he obtained, through the agency of his affectionate bride, a loan of money from her unsuspecting father, with an understanding that it should be remitted from Philadelphia. All things being now ready, the happy party, after an affectionate parting with the family, set out early last week and embarked at New York, in the steam boat line for Philadelphia. On their arrival at that place, they put up at a public house, to make the necessary arrangements for their projected journey into the interior. The ladies upon entering their lodgings, immediately retired to change their travelling dresses, and the Doctor stepped out, as he said, to a barber's shop to get shaved. His long and extraordinary stay, however, exciting some apprehensions and alarm, particular inquiries were made, and he was traced to the barber's shop, which, however, he had left an hour or two previous; and where, by the necromantic art and alchemical skill of the *Frisser*, he is in a moment his hair and whiskers were changed from brown to black; after which he disappeared, doubtless as secure in his new disguise as if Venus had enveloped him in a cloud of concealment, as in the olden time, or Minerva covered him with her aegis. The unfortunate and inconceivably distressing situation of the afflicted females we shall not attempt to portray—the feeling heart may have some conception of their anguish, but it is not in the power of our pen to describe it. Friendless, forsaken, and penniless—strangers in a strange place, without friends to comfort or console them, all their fond hopes, their delusive expectations vanished, and in a moment of expected bliss they were thus overwhelmed in sorrow and dismay.

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Weekly Compendium.

Health.—There has but one death occurred in Worcester, (R. I.) since the 15th June last. This was an instance in a population of upwards of seven thousand, more especially in the summer season.

We notice in the Concord Patriot of July 11th, that the Legislature of New-Hampshire has appropriated \$1000 for the education of deaf and dumb children at Hart-
field.

Suicide.—Last Monday morning, about day light, Elizabeth Guyton, a maiden lady, aged about 60 years, residing eight or nine miles from Bingley, and committed suicide by hanging herself with a cord of an old seine which she twisted into a knot of rope. She had for some time past discovered signs of partial derangement, and no doubt committed this fearful act under the influence of opium.

Paul William, Prince of Württemberg, arrived at Franklin, (Missouri,) on the 11th ult., and pro-
ceeded on his tour the next day. It is his intention to ascend the Missouri to the mouth of the
Mississippi River.

There are now in the city of Boston twenty-eight churches, viz.—Unitarians 9; Channingites 4; Baptists 4; Methodists 2; Episcopalians 4; Universalists 3; Roman Catholics 2; besides eight societies that have no public houses of worship.

Le Comte Gregoire Orloff, a Russian nobleman, has introduced, in French, an essay upon music in Italy, from the most remote era to the present time, two vols. 8vo.

SUICIDE.—We understand a young man, of Charlotte, (Vermont,) aged about twenty years, by the name of Isaac Straw, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in the barn, on the morning of the 5th instant, where he remained until the morning following. It appears he had been guilty of some improper conduct, and was severely reprimanded, which had such an effect on his mind, that he took this method to put an end to all his troubles.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) was unusually sickly about the 5th inst. The interments for the week ending on the 23d of June, amounted to *thirteen*; and it is said, nineteen were interred the week pre-
ceding.

It appears by a letter from Mr. Shaler, Consul General with the Barbary States, that he is determined to have satisfaction of the Dey of Algiers for the outrage committed on the American consul last year.

Boston Banks.—Several of the Banks in Boston will not receive any silver under a dollar unless of American coin. The New-England Bank pays out American silver in any reasonable quantity.

Dr. Caranah, the President elect of Nassau Hall, was met at Trenton, N. J. on the 17th inst. on his way to Princeton College, by a number of students from the institution, and escorted to his residence.

From the seventh report of the Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, it appears that 119 persons have at different periods been admitted into that institution. Fifty have left the Asylum and sixty-nine remain.

Mr. GALLATIN, our late Minister to France, accompanied by his son, Mr. James GALLATIN, arrived in Washington on Tuesday last, from New-York.

Decedent.—A young man of Shenango township, Crawford county, Penn, a few days since, returning home in haste, with a scythe which he had taken to a neighboring house to grind, the scythe started, and the heel of the scythe caught a bush, which drew it across the young man's body, and cut him so shocking a manner as to cause instant death.

Mr. Sloan who died in Boston on Monday last, is supposed to have lost his life by the bite or sting of some insect or reptile, disturbed in removing some Hides. Of spiders, the Centipede and Scorpion are sometimes seen in cages from places between the Tropics.

Peter Cochran was tried before the Municipal Court in Boston last week, for using and exercising great tyranny and cruelty to a horse, while riding him in a wagon through the streets of Cambridge, Ky. July 5.—Mr. Crawford Patterson put an end to his existence on Monday last by suspending himself with his pocket handkerchief upon the limb of an apple-tree at the residence of his father, near this place. Mr. M. was a young man of about 18 years of age, of exemplary deportment of good morals, and steady habits.

Matum to Hayti.—The Rev. Thomas Paul, of (a very estimable colored man,) has embarked on his mission to Hayti, with letters of introduction for the President of Hayti, and with judicious arrangements for the regulation of his ministry in that country.

Diderot, of Paris, is improving on the German invention of Types to print Maps and

GREAT FORTUNE.—Mr. Thellusson, a merchant, who died worth 600,000/-, left his children by will, and left his fortune, to be reserved for accumulation for 90 years, then, (when it would be a single individual, to take his name.)

A melancholy accident occurred on lately, (Ken.) 7 miles from Lexington, a young gentleman about 22 or 23 years of age, who was walking in his field during a storm, was instantly killed by a flash of

A Good Shot.—A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the seconds was wounded near his principal was dan-

gerously.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Baptist denomination held its triennial session, in the city of Washington, on the first of May last. From a statement

which accompanies the report of their proceedings it appears, that there are in the United States, 25 4 churches of that denomination, containing

26,140 members, besides a number of associations from which no particular information has been received within the last year.

U. S. SHIP DECOY.

Letters from an officer of this ship to his friend in Bridgeton, (N. J.) state, that the fever which had proved so fatal on board of her, was occasioned by limestone ballast, collected at Cayo Hueso, in which was intermixed a quantity of snails, mussels, and other animal and vegetable substances which had become putrid.

In discharging the ballast at Craney island, one piece of rock weighing about 10 lbs. were found seven purified muscles. Two new cases of fever had occurred among the crew at Craney island, one of which had proved fatal.

The ship was ordered, after discharging her old and taking in new ballast, to proceed to Wash-

Revolutionary Reminiscence.—In July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was first read in Worcester, (Mass.) by Isaiah Thomas, Esq. now, we believe, the oldest Printer living in the United States.—It was read from the roof of the porch of the Meeting House, and received with loud cheers and congratulations.

A few days ago a tit-rush carried off a lace cap from a grass-plot in York, and employed it in elegantly lining its nest on the top of a tree.

The number of Scotchmen, and immediate descendants of Scotchmen, in Liverpool, is estimated at 20,000.

The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Cantos of Don Juan are advertised in London, as in the press.

A pleasant climate.—The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year: June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, fields quite dry; July 17, plants in flower; August 18, snow, continuing from August 18 to June 23, following.

The Princess Augusta of England is travelling on the continent under the title of the Countess of Hoya.

The malignant fever has made great havoc in some respectable families near Cahawba, state of Alabama. Francis Gaines, Esq. lately died with it; since which the same disease has carried off his mother, his wife, and a sister. Two of his children are at present so low with it they are not expected to live.

An intelligent gentleman, a passenger in the Kingston Packet, states that, from the continuance of extreme dry weather for many months in Cuba, so immense a number of cattle and horse kind have fallen a sacrifice to it, that the loss in value is estimated at a million of dollars.

An eminent builder has computed that there are now 26,000 new houses contracted for in and about London. If an average of four inmates to each house be allowed, this would make an increase of population within the walls of mortality of upwards 100,000 souls.

A Pirate seized.—A seaman who belonged to the sloop Bee, at the time she was captured by pirates, about a year ago, while walking in Broadway, New-York, last week, recognized a Spaniard whom he seized and dragged before the Police Magistrates, declaring him to be one of the most active of the men on board the piratical vessel.—The representations of the seaman were so positive, that the Spaniard was committed for further examination.

Gen. Harrison has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the rescue of the blacks who were carried off from the vicinity of Vincennes on the 23d of May, by a gang of kidnappers. The family stolen consists of eight persons—Jack Butler, with his wife and six children, all *born free*.—Jack served out his time with the General, who for six years past has given him a farm rent free.

Mr. Luman B. Slade, a young man of Madison county, New-York, of fair reputation, was found dead in his distillery, a few days since, standing upon his knees, with his neck resting in the loop of a rope. It is said that he had previously disputed upon the possibility of a person's committing suicide in this way—and the jury, under the impression that he had fallen a prey to his own fatal curiosity, brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

Richard Johnson was tried last Tuesday week, at Barnstable, Mass. for the alleged murder of Mary Cuff. The Nantucket Enquirer says—the testimony, trenching so nicely upon both sides of the dividing line between positive and circumstantial, rendered the trial painfully interesting. This interest was heightened by the consideration, that no similar trial had taken place in that county for the period of *forty-five years*, and no capital conviction during a century. Verdict not guilty.

A son of Mr. George Taylor, Baker, in Bank-street, aged about 12 years, was thrown from a market cart on Wednesday morning in Chestnut-street; the wheel passing over his head, fractured his skull in a shocking manner. There is but little hope of his recovery.

University of Pennsylvania.—The charge of the Provost to the Senior Class, previous to their commencement, will be delivered to-morrow in St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street, at the usual time of morning service.

The commissioners of the District of the 4th instant, states, that on the preceding Sunday, as two lads of that place, 10 or 12 years of age, were quarrelling, one of them seized a common pocket knife, and gave the other several severe stabs, in the forehead, throat and side—the one which entered his side penetrated the cavity of the chest; but although at first the wound was thought to be mortal, the lad is now recovering. The boy who gave the wounds immediately fled, and has not yet been taken.

Drowned, in the river at Concord, New Hampshire, Mr. Abraham Sauborn, aged 33. The circumstances attending his death should operate as a caution to those who are in the habit of exercising themselves in swimming. Being an expert swimmer, he undertook to dive from a large raft where the water was supposed to be 25 or 30 feet deep, and bring up a clam from the bottom. He accomplished two or three times, and was warned against another attempt, as being dangerous; but making an unusual effort he went down, and came up directly under the raft. He was heard whilst in this situation, and was seen to put his hand up through an aperture, but the rats being large he could not extricate himself and being composed of heavy timber and covered partly with stones, it could not be separated. Consequently the unfortunate man sank in a watery grave, leaving a wife and two small children, who were dependent on his exertions for support.

One of the workmen on the Canal at Reading, Penn. named Owen Dupre, was so shockingly mangled, last week, by the premature discharge of some gunpowder in blowing a rock, that he expired almost immediately.

THEATRICAL.—The Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday says—"Mr. Jefferson, whose unusual comic powers begin to awaken the torpid curiosity of our city, will perform for the last time in Boston, on Monday evening, when he will depart for Philadelphia."

Mrs. Burke appeared for the seventh time at the Pavilion Theatre, New-York, last evening, in the opera of the Farmer, written by O'Keeffe. Her engagement there is nearly expired.

Mrs. Allen and Porter, formerly of the Tivoli theatre, are now performing at the Columbia Theatre, New-York.

Mr. Booth's engagement at Washington city terminates to-night. On Thursday evening, he performed King Lear.

M. Aime, a singer of great fame, from Paris, and last from New-Orleans, has arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) on his way north.

The Common Council of New Orleans have loaned Mr. Caldwell a sum of money to build a Theatre, being the third erected in that city. In New-Orleans certain gambling houses pay \$500 per annum for a license, and the Mayor sits in the Theatre, and if the actors don't know their parts, or misbehave, he sends them to the watch-house.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, July 26, 1823.

The present number closes the second year of our editorial duties—we shall not pretend to urge our claims on the liberality of our patrons, as we have always found them ready and pleased to settle with us whenever we called upon them for their dues; we are zealous only to deserve a continuation of that same free and generous support with which the public have distinguished us since our commencement. The distance between us and some of our friends in the country, precludes the possibility of hearing from them often, yet we request them not to forget us, for we frequently find their communications more solid and entertaining than some which we receive from our correspondents in the city.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Tampico, it is stated that affairs in Mexico continued apparently tranquil, awaiting the determination of the Congress. It does not appear that turbulencies left any party in the country. The Mexican population, although they commit no acts of hostility against the old Spaniards that still remain among them, are suspicious of their intentions and jealous of their influence with the clergy. Trade with foreigners was not discouraged—but a duty of 27½ per cent. levied on all importations permitted—a few articles of trade prohibited, and all provisions from the United States.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

Several gentlemen lately arrived in the city of New-York, from Illinois and Missouri, give it as their firm belief, that the attempt to introduce the horrors of slavery into the state of Illinois, will prove abortive. The great majority of the people are opposed to slavery, and are disgusted, besides, at the shameful manner in which the resolution, directing the sense of the people to be taken upon the question of calling a Convention, was passed.

Internal Improvement.—The states of Ohio and Kentucky have projected a canal by the fall of Louisville. A canal there, of but two miles and a half in extent, and the cost of which would not exceed \$150,000, would make the navigation complete from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The extra expense of transportation round the falls amounted last year to as much as the canal would cost.

MARINER'S CHURCH.

The sail loft on North Wharves, between Market and Arch streets, formerly occupied as a place of worship for Mariners, being too confined and uncomfortable, and the session room more recently used, being at an inconvenient distance from the water side, a lot of ground has been purchased in Water street, between Walnut and Chestnut, having a front of seventy-five feet, and extending sixty-two and a half feet towards the river, on which it is intended to erect a Mariners' Church; and it is hoped the projectors will receive such encouragement as will enable them to complete the building during the present season.

The drawing of the Second Class, New Series Lottery, took place at New-York on Wednesday afternoon. The \$20,000 prize was sold by Mr. Field, and the \$3,000 prize by Messrs. G. & R. Waite.

Captain Miercken, of the brig Ann, who arrived at this port, in 11 days from La Guira, informs, that previous to his sailing, news had reached that place of the surrender of Maracaibo to the Colombian forces. This report is confirmed by the official account, received at New-York.

A son of Mr. George Taylor, Baker, in Bank-street, aged about 12 years, was thrown from a market cart on Wednesday morning in Chestnut-street; the wheel passing over his head, fractured his skull in a shocking manner. There is but little hope of his recovery.

The regency at Madrid were organizing the Spanish Guards, and intended to summon, in the name of Ferdinand, the garrison of St. Sebastian, Pamplona, and other strong places.

The two French armies marching for Seville, are preceded by 3 or 4,000 men each, of Spanish Royalists.

Accounts from Puyverda, states that Mina, who was at Seu d'Urgell on the 4th, had made a rapid movement on the Balaguer, and escaped from the French Generals, who thought they had made quite sure of him. An article from Perpignan, June 2, says news had been received from Barcelona, that General Manso had arrived in Upper Catalonia, and effected a junction with Mina, with 6,000 men. It is added, that as soon as his arrival was known, a great military council was held at the head quarters of the 4th corps. He was one of the most active officers in the last peninsula war. He was originally a miller, who fired with indignation at his country's wrongs and smarting under personal ones, organized a guerilla party, which became very formidable. He still wears a portion of the miller's dress, which makes him popular among the peasantry.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT REPORT.

A Spanish gentleman now in this city, has this morning received a letter from a friend of his at the Havana, a very respectable merchant of that city, Don Juan Perez Garcia, dated the 12th July, wherein he states, that by a vessel which had a very short passage from Cadiz, they had received official news that the inhabitants of Madrid have spontaneously risen on the French, and after a furious contest, killed and wounded an immense number, and made 900 prisoners. Also, that Gen. Mina had thrice engaged the division of the French army operating in Catalonia, and as often repulsed and routed them with great loss on the side of the invaders. This letter further mentions, that a vessel of war had entered the port of Havana from Martinique, bringing propositions from the authorities of the latter island inviting the Cubans to join the French cause. The emissary who brought these propositions was answered by the government and inhabitants of the Havana, with the utmost indignation, and with all the dignity becoming men determined to remain firmly attached to their country's cause.

The vessel, which brought the former accounts from Madrid, only arrived at Havana the 11th July, & one day previous to the date of the letter in question.

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME, No. 18.—Blacks move first.

COMMUNICATION.

INFORMATION TO TRAVELLERS.—The Old Columbian Line still continues to leave the upper, or north side of Market-street wharf, every Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M. by steam boat Pennsylvania, and arrive in New-York by steam boat William Penn, captain Myers, the same day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND EDITION.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, July 25.—The packet ship Nestor, captain Lee, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, by which we have received papers of the 16th ult. and London papers to the evening of the 14th. They announce no new events of importance; those of the last date are principally filled with the proceedings of the great meeting held at the London Tavern, to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards. Lord William Bentinck presided. The sum of £4,750 was subscribed. In the course of the proceedings, the editor of the London Sun came forward and stated that the false accounts relative to the affairs of Spain, which had appeared in the English papers, were prepared in Paris, and produced proof that he had received overtures from Paris to publish such articles as should be furnished through the French embassy, at the rate of 500 francs per article. The editor of the Courier ridicules the idea that a few thousands which may be subscribed, can aid Spain in her present difficulties. It is demonstrated beyond a question, says this paper, that nine-tenths of the people of Spain are either indifferent or hostile to the Constitution—if it was not so, the Duke of Alcudia could not maintain himself in Spain, nor Moncey in Catalonia, against the great population of that province.

The diplomatic agents of Russia and Austria were about to leave Paris for Madrid.

On Wednesday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq. Mrs. HANNAH M. SHUTE, both of this city.

On Monday, 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CHARLES M'GAUROH, to Miss CATHERINE M'CORMICK, all of this city.

At New-York, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Peixotto, JOSEPH B. NONES, Esq. of Philadelphia, late of the U. S. navy, to Miss EVELINE, youngest daughter of Moses Leon Esq. of New-York.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. TREVIS SHAW, to Miss ELIZA RHOADS, daughter of the late Philip Rhoads.

THE OLI.

"YAHINT'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

AN ENIGMA.

Extracted from a New England Almanac of 1808.

There was a man of Adam's race,
Who had a certain dwelling place,
A house complete, well cover'd o'er,
Where no man lived, since nor before.
"Twas not compos'd by human art,
Brick, wood nor stone in any part;
Its windows bright, its parts were neat,
Its structure every way complete.
"Twas not on any hill or plain,
Nor on the earth, nor on the main,
"Twas not in heaven, 'twas not in hell
But in this place, where mortals dwell.
Now if you know this man of fame
Tell me where he lives, and what's his name.
LECTOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Many people about Buckingham, in Bucks County, can remember old Isaac Letch, who died some twenty years ago. He was supposed to be a little slack twisted, yet was an inoffensive, harmless kind of man, and though his mind appeared to have no great variety of subjects upon which to occupy its powers, there were some wherein its strength was applied with a remarkable vigour. By some means it had chalked out for him such lines of religious duty, that no temptation the flattery to his favourite palate, could induce him to overstep the boundaries prescribed. His memory on a few subjects was wonderfully retentive. It was remarkable, that for a great many years, he was invariably as certain as an almanac in designating the day of the month. On this question he was never at a loss for an answer and was always correct. He had a strong relish for good eating; it was perhaps his greatest weakness that in this case he sometimes went by no other gauge than the complete destruction of all that was set before him, and rarely ever would acknowledge he had enough, only saying, "it 'll do."

L.

Sketches of Uncommon Characters.

THE EMPECINADO.

A life of Brigadier General Don Juan Martin, generally styled the Empescinado, with an account of his military operations, has recently been published. We have extracted the following description of his person.

"This extraordinary man is a little above the middle stature, with a firmly knit and muscular frame which indicates a capability of sustaining privation and fatigue; his complexion is dark, his beard strong and of a saffron hue, his eyes black, animated and sparkling. His mental powers are strong and calm in acting, and both clear and quick in perceiving. Of his superiority he has given unequivocal proofs in the high military talents he displayed—for he is active, enterprising, judicious, and by his personal example inspiring the brave with heroism and the timid with resolution—in his letters—in his celebrated address to his King—and in the manner in which he has borne adversity, calumny and prosperity.

The qualities of his heart are of a corresponding stamp, for he was dutiful and affectionate to his aged parent. He raised and organized an army without money and without support, when surrounded by an active enemy, and though exposed to great difficulties, and embarrassed by envy, jealousy, intrigue, and mutiny, he was victorious over the experienced commanders and disciplined legions of hostile France. In him the great and various qualities are combined which constitute a true patriot and hero. His deeds and his name will be handed down to the latest ages, and call for the veneration and imitation not only of his countrymen but of mankind."

DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Anderson, in his life of this great moralist and lexicographer, after noting his foibles, says,

"With these defects there was, however, scarcely a virtue of which he was not in principle possessed. He was humane, charitable, affectionate and generous. His most intemperate sallies were the effects of an irritable habit; he offended only to repent. To the warm and active benevolence of his heart, all his friends have borne testimony. "He had nothing," says Goldsmith, "of the bear but his skin." Misfortune had only to form her claim, in order to found her right to the use of his purse, or the exercise of his talents."

His house was an asylum for the unhappy, beyond what a regard to personal convenience would have allowed; and his income was distributed in the support of his inmates, to an extent greater than general prudence would have permitted. The most honorable testimony to his moral and social character, is the cordial esteem of his friends and acquaintances. He was known by no man by whom his loss was not regretted."

It will be to the everlasting honour of George the Third, that in the year 1762 he settled a pension of 300/ per annum on Dr. Johnson, "as a recompence for the honor which the excellence of his writings, and the benefit which their moral tendency, had been to Great Britain."

Account of the Doob-Grass of India.

(From a paper, by Captain David Richardson, in Vol. VII. of the Asiatic Researches.)

This is probably one of the most common, useful, and beautiful grasses in this (the East Indies) or any other country; and, like the cow which feeds upon it, is held in high veneration by many tribes of Hindoos.

A natural velvet carpet, if the expression be admissible here, may at any time, be formed of this elegant grass, in the space of two or three weeks, merely by chopping it in pieces, and sprinkling these on prepared ground mixed with earth. In this way the banks of rivers, public roads, fortifications, ditches, garden-walks, and marginal borders, are frequently prepared in India, upon principles which unite expedition, elegance, and strength, in one ver-

dant sward, which, to people unacquainted with the rapidity of vegetation in these climates, has almost the appearance of enchantment.

Every lover of agriculture and rural economy, at home, must regret that this charming plant has not yet been fairly tried in Europe, where it would probably yield both profit and pleasure to all its admirers. The roots are esteemed medicinal by the natives, and there can be little doubt of the nutritive quality of the whole plant, considered as the food of animals. It is well known to the Hindoostanes, and probably so often the object of attention, in the rural sports and excursions of the people, or their children, that the expression *doob ka ch hulla*, a ring of doob, is frequently introduced in their stories, to express that a petitioner did not receive a *doob ring* from the person solicited, or what we might render, he did not even see the colour of his coin. As rings are exchanged at weddings by the parties, it is possible their poverty may sometimes cause them to substitute, at least *pro tempore*, those formed of the grass in question.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Sleepy Hollow, March 11.

Mr. Printer, Among your correspondents, I see you have a great many schemers. Now I should like to know if there is any among them that can scheme out a way for a man to live without work, who has no fortune to live on. You must know Mr. Printer, that I am a mechanic; love to live; love to eat; love to drink Farmer's beer; if I can get it; or any beer, rather than go dry; love frolicking prodigiously; but don't love work;—mortal aversion to it; for if my money be not paid before hand, who knows whether I ever shall get it; perhaps have to dun for it; perhaps be snubbed with a short answer. Well suppose I am paid before hand, ten to one the money is spent, and one feels as if he was working for a dead horse. Lotteries I have tried again and again; odd numbers; even numbers; dreamed of numbers; but blank; blank; blank was still the answer to—"what luck to number such a one?" Some new scheme must be hit on, or poor Lawrence must starve, or what is about as bad, go to work. Pray lay this matter before some of your correspondents, and see if some of them cannot find a way to relieve—Sir, yours,

LAWRENCE LAZYBONES.

Value of a good name in trade.—Stephen Kemble, of enormous rotundity of paunch, happening to pass through Newport market, the butchers set up their usual cry of "What d'ye buy? What 'll ye have?" Stephen parried this for some time, by saying, he did not want any thing. At last, a butcher started from his stall, and eyeing Stephen's figure from top to bottom, which certainly would not lead one to think he fed on air, exclaimed, "Well, sir, though you do not now want any thing, only say you buy your meat of me, and you will make my fortune."

Delicate Appetite.—A dandy having taken it into his head, once, to eat no vegetables, and being asked by a lady if he never eat any in his life, answered, "Yes, ma'am, I once eat a pea!"

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3. SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wind & other articles imported from the factory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal tension, by Worsom. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor & 3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted instruments.

June 14—15

Removal.—Charles K. Servoss.

HAS removed his Hardware Store from No 32 North Third street, to No. 60, North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tong, Knives, and Snuffer Trays, Fancy Bellows, Hairbrushes, Patent Irons, Tea Kettles, Sand Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking-glasses, &c. which with his former stock comprises a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere.

N. B.—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks.

June 17—18

NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

PASSAGE \$2.50.

Old Columbian Line for New-York,

Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles

land carriage, leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day at 12 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodgings early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, JR. AGENT.

Philad. April 19—14

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, together with the mode of applying them, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and Rating, the practical use of the sextant, the same as at sea, taught by THOMAS KIRKLAND, No. 295. SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia, from Saturday the 20th to the 27th of this month. He confidently trusts, that the thirty years experience as a navigator, and the variety of which he has fully completed to teach the above.

To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.

June 17—18

A SCHOOL.

FOR the reception of Girls only, to open in the pleasant and airy rooms over Mr. G. Galt's Academy, 3. W. corner of Ninth street and the Old York Road, where every attention will be paid to the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

May 24—31

Philadelphia Floating Baths and SWIMMING SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Bath House is now open for the reception of visitors, where every attention will be paid to those who patronise the institution. A school for instructing Lads and Male Adults in the Art of Swimming, is also opened under the care of an excellent Teacher, Mr. David Scull, who will attend to his duties at any time of the day. Boats with careful boatmen will attend at the end of Market street wharf to convey the visitors to and from the establishment.

The prices established are as follows, for a Single bath, including Ferryage 18⁰⁰

Do. Lads under 14 years of age 12⁰⁰

Ferryage to and from the house, 6⁰⁰

Season Tickets for families, 10⁰⁰

Do. for a single grown person, 7⁰⁰

Lads between 14 and 20 years of age 5⁰⁰

Do. under 14 years, 4⁰⁰

Learning to swim, ferryage and bathing for the season, 10⁰⁰

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

Agent for the Proprietors.

June 28—1f

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of

Books, Letter and Filling Paper. Paper

blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 165

Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north

side—Where he continues to manufacture Back-

mon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States ex-

ecuted on reasonable terms.

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the

public in general, that he has removed

his establishment to No. 63, SOUTH FIFTH

STREET, where he still bears a continuance of

their favours. G. F. F. likewise informs his

friends and customers that he has made arrange-

ments so as to receive the imported fashions as

soon as any other tailor in the city. Every ga-

ment therefore intrusted to him will be made up

in the neatest and most fashionable manner,

and at a moderate price for cash.

N. B. A handsome assortment of fashionable

Silk, Roler, and Elastic Spring Suspenders.

april 19—1f

Just Published,

AND for sale at No. 13, Fromberger's Court, the

Principles of the Government of the United

States, adapted to the USE OF SCHOOLS.—Price

87¹/₂ cents.

PARDON DAVIS.

mai 17—1f

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist,

NO. 149 Chestnut street, opposite the

United States' Bank, respectfully offers his

professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of

Philadelphia.

Mr. V. P. will produce testimonials of skill and

abilities from some of the most eminent professors

and physicians of this city, and elsewhere.

april 5—6m

JOHN GRAY, S. Proprietors.

June 28—1f

WM. LEWIS, S. Proprietors.

June 28—1f

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT

AND SHOE MAKING business

No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly

opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and

trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to

merit a share of public patronage. And all gen-

lemen and ladies who will favour him with their

custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also

keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on